

## **BILATERAL TRADE RELATION OF UKRAINE AND GERMANY**

**Arkhiereiev S.**

*National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute»,  
Kharkiv*

Economic researches of bilateral trade relations are based on well-developed set of tools and have great practical importance for both national and international business [1]. However, their study in framework of ongoing reorientation requires certain improvement of methodology, especially if we are talking about reorientation that is not aimed at an individual country, but has more general East-West character. The most recent investigation of role of individual countries in this process can be illustrated by the example of the Netherlands. The role of a particular country, hereby this country is Germany, might be estimated rather ambiguously. The main question that arises during analysis of this problem is how potential of the East-West reorientation of Ukraine in bilateral relations with Germany is implemented?

Reorientation is a complex economic process that is not limited to reorientation of foreign trade. Reorientation as an institutional process specifies adoption of an agreement on the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area, and its prospects are regarded in completely different ways, down to its understanding as a new method of EU integration. To our mind, in fact, the integration depends not so much on institutional processes, but on economic ones.

Regardless of prospects, process of trade geographical reorientation accompanies five-year institutional reorientation process, which major milestones are covered. It is noted as an important feature of Ukrainian economic reform even with its overall analysis. Attention is paid primarily on a substantial reorientation of Ukraine's trade geography. Indeed, geographical trade reorientation of Ukraine with the EU is hard to miss, it is directly reflected in statistical data, and even breaks a record on import. The largest increase in ENP-East market shares was recorded by the EU-28, as its proportion of the total imports of goods into Ukraine increased by 9.3 percentage points (when compared with 2010). The largest contraction between 2010 and 2015 also concerned Ukraine, with the share of imports from Russia falling from 36.5 % of the total to 20.0 % [2].

Ukrainian statistics analysis shows that although in 2012 the share of CIS countries in foreign trade of Ukraine was reduced, the same changes occurred with respect to the EU. Only since 2013, the year that was chosen to be the starting point of our project, changes in foreign trade of Ukraine have acquired a multidirectional character, and process of active geographical reorientation has begun. The crisis of 2014 was a turning point in ratio of both exports and imports in the CIS and the EU. The trend continued at least until 2017, which was chosen to be the endpoint of our project. These conclusions are clearly demonstrated by Ukrainian statistics, which also shows that these processes touched upon bilateral trade between Ukraine and Germany.

### **Reference:**

1. Архиреев С. Национальный международный бизнес и его эффективность в двухсторонних отношениях / С.И. Архиреев // Соціально-економічний розвиток України: проблеми та перспективи: кол. монографія / за ред. О.В. Манойленко. – Х: Рожко С.Г., 2015.-С.216-229.
2. International trade for the European Neighbourhood Policy-East countries. 2016